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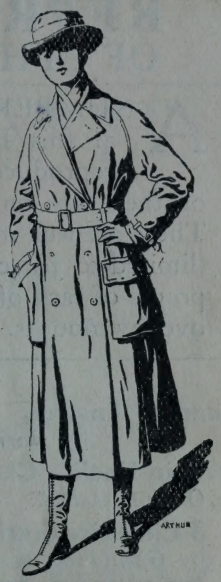

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CANADIAN
WAR MEMORIALS EXHIBITION
BURLINGTON HOUSE,
PICCADILLY, W.

1919

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The Canadian War Memorials.

The Canadian War Memorials, the first portion of which now fills the Royal Academy Galleries at Burlington House, constitutes unquestionably the most complete artistic record of any country's share in the great war, and the most significant manifestation of artistic activity during this period.

In organising the scheme, the Committee throughout endeavoured to do equal justice to the claims of history and of art. Historical accuracy has been secured by the timely dispatch of a band of distinguished artists to the fighting front, at a period of the war when the issue was still in the balance, and when the opinion was generally held that art should stand back until the war was won—as though experience had not proved again and again the worthlessness of "posthumous" war pictures! To ensure artistic success the Committee worked out a schedule of subjects embracing every sphere of Canadian war preparation and war activity, at home and abroad, on land, on water, and in the air, exemplified by typical scenes, each one being entrusted to the artist whose past achievement pointed most clearly to his ability to do full justice to his task. These artists were selected in the most catholic spirit, to represent every school and group, from the most academic and traditional to the most revolutionary and advanced, so that the collection of large decorative paintings, which form the nucleus of the war memorials, should give a fair picture of the artistic conditions which prevailed at the most momentous epoch of the world's history.

Moreover—and in this respect the Canadian War Memorials stand alone among modern ventures of this kind—this series of decorative panels was thought out in connection with an architectural scheme which is to form a suitable and imposing framework for the pictures, so that they will present themselves as an impressive ensemble in orderly sequence. The memorial, when complete, is to have more in common with the Pantheon in Paris, than with the ordinary round of fatiguing and bewildering picture galleries.

Around this nucleus of vast decorative panels has been built up a comprehensive collection of minor paintings, drawings and engravings of war subjects, portraits of generals, statesmen and Canadian V.C.'s, works of sculpture, and a historical section of early English paintings and engravings, directly connected with Canadian history.

While the Committee have made a point of employing as many Canadian artists as possible—a considerable portion of the funds have been placed at the disposal of Sir Edmund Walker for the purpose of commissioning works from artists living in the Dominion—they were determined to avoid giving the Memorial a parochial character, and did not hesitate to distribute commissions also to artists of non-Canadian birth. It is hoped that the result will be found fully to justify their policy.

CATALOGUE.

FOURTH EDITION.

1 **The Crest of Vimy,** February, 1918 *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
Looking West along the Lens-Arras Road where it goes over the crest of the Ridge.

2 **Kemmel Vierstraat Road** ... *Lt. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

3 **Flanders from Kemmel** ... *Major D. Y. Cameron, A.R.A.*
This picture gives a general impression of the far-reaching and somewhat featureless plains of Flanders rising to the ridges where fighting was fiercest. It is not a portrait from one point of view, but built up from many notes round about Kemmel. At such a distance the desolation and devastation of war are not manifest, but the smoke of batteries and here and there the flame of fire reveal a land ill at ease. In the foreground are shattered trees, their stricken forms relieved against the mists of autumn which rise and fall among the woods.

4 **War in the Air** ... ... *C. R.W. Nevinson*
A Canadian machine attacking three hostile 'planes above the clouds. Between wisps of cloud can be seen the undulating ridges of the Somme country, intersected by trenches that zig-zag between devastated villages and fields pitted with shell-holes.

5 **Halifax Harbour,** 1918 (unfinished) ... *Harold Gilman*
At sunset.

6 **Maj.-Gen. G. B. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.**
G. Spencer Watson

7 **The Right Hon. Sir Geo. H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P.**
Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.

8 **Ablain St. Nazaire** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*

9 **Houses in the Place Hotel de Ville, Arras**
Lieut. Gyrth Russell

10 **The Flag** ... ... *Byam Shaw*
A memorial to those Canadians who willingly gave their most beloved for the honour of The Flag and the upholding of Freedom, Justice, and Right.

11 **Houses in the Place Hotel de Ville, Arras**
Lieut. Gyrth Russell

12 **Road to Lens** ... ... *Lieut Gyrth Russell*

13 **Camouflaged Huts, Villers au Bois**
Lieut A Y. Jackson, A R.C A.

New exhibition of CANADIAN BATTLE PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOUR at Grafton Galleries, off Bond Street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. Now open. Canadian Military Band.

14 **Souchez River** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
From an Observation Post near Lens.

15 **White Chateau—Liévin** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*

16 **A Courtyard—Camblain L'Abbé** ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*

17 **Cook house at Witley Camp** ... *Anna Airy, R.O.I.*
The Cook-house of the 156th Canadian Infantry Batallion at Witley Camp, Surrey, 1917.

18 **Mont des Cats** ... ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

19 **Church at Liévin, Moonlight** *Lt. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

20 **Sacrifice** ... ... *Charles Sims, R.A.*
This picture bears in every line the imprint of the great and moving lesson which it teaches. Before the Cross, Christ, the arch-type of Sacrifice, looks down upon the awful horror of war where lie those Canadians who have made their sacrifice in love and honour of the great ideal for which Christ Himself was crucified.
Above are the arms of the Provinces of Canada, from which these men marched in unfaltering faith to the Sacrifice for humanity which they had ordained of their own free will for themselves.
Below are those whose duty kept them at home to wait and watch and work. Some there are who mourn dear ones who will not return, but pride and honour and an abiding faith that the Sacrifice has not been in vain soften and beatify the bitterness of their grief.

21 **Vimy Ridge from Souchez Valley**
Lt. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

22 **Riaumont** ... ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*
The Bois de Liévin in the background was once the home of the workers from the mines near by. At the time the picture was painted it was well within sight of the German lines in the daytime.

23 **On Leave** ... ... *Clare Atwood*
A Y.M.C.A. Canteen at one of the great London termini, just before dawn. Canadians, glad of the generous hospitality of the Y.M.C.A., arrive and enjoy breakfast and a rest—some with their leave before them, and some returning to the front. A Canadian "Black Watch" is seen giving his sergeant a light—others are discussing over coffee, and two exhausted men have fallen asleep.

24 **Vimy Ridge,** February, 1918 ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
The Ridge as seen from the Arras-Bethune Road north of Souchez.

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25 **Chateau de la Haie** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*

26 **Canadians opposite Lens—Winter 1917-18**
Major Augustus E. John

Cartoon for large decoration. This cartoon, while not being topographically accurate, represents a scene in the neighbourhood of Liévin, from which town the buildings in the pictures are taken. The building with the castellated towers is the Chateau de Rollencourt, known as the Red Mill. The Slag heaps of Nœux les Mines are seen in the distance. The ridge on the left is a continuation of Vimy Ridge. Soldiers resting on their way "down the line" occupy the foreground, together with a group of refugees evacuating the town, which is being shelled. Some German prisoners bring in one or two casualties to the Field Dressing Station on the right.

27 **The Filling Factory** ... ... *Lieut. I. C. Ginner*

The finishing room of a filling factory in the Midlands. The empty shells start from the bottom of the long corridor on the left and pass through various presses until they come into the Finishing Room, where the last operations are performed.

This Filling Factory was under the command of a Canadian Officer.

28 **The Taking of Vimy Ridge** ... *Major Richard Jack, A.R.A.*

"All the Canadians in the world could not take Vimy Ridge." In the fancied security of their elaborate tunnels and wonderful dug-outs the Germans scoffed at the Canadians below them. Ever since the capture of the ridge in 1914 every artifice known to German military science was employed to strengthen its defences. All attempts to retake it had failed.

On their part the Canadians worked incessantly for months. When the day arrived every man in the corps was perfectly trained for the assault. Electrically-lighted tunnels led to the assembly positions, every possible contingency had been foreseen, every phase had been practised again and again, and the artillery concentration was on an absolutely unprecedented scale.

At 5.30 a.m. the barrage opened with a terrific crash and in the semi-darkness the whole ridge seemed to burst into flame. The long Canadian line moved forward steadily and relentlessly. Objective after objective was taken with clocklike precision. Before noon the Germans in Thelus were being hunted in the cellars like rats; shortly after noon the Canadians were all along the crest of the ridge, looking down on the plains of Douai beyond. Canadian cavalry passed through and rode unchecked as far as Willerval.

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It was a splendid triumph, perfectly planned and brilliantly executed. In the course of a few hours one of the most formidable German bastions in the West had fallen to Canadian generalship and courage.

29 **Physical Training (Boxing) at Witley Camp**

Laura Knight

30 **The Defence of the P.P.C.L.I. at Sanctuary Wood, June 2nd, 1916 ... ...** *Capt. Kenneth K. Forbes*

Preceded by a very heavy bombardment, which obliterated the front line of trenches, the Germans advanced in massed formation, but were met by withering fire from the few who still remained alive in the second line. As the Germans appeared against the sky-line, Colonel Buller the gallant C. O. of the Princess Pats, climbed on to the parapet beside a machine gun, directing the gunners' fire with his walking stick into the midst of the massed Germans with great effect. The remaining machine guns, Lewis guns and infantrymen also opened fire, while the bombers waited, bombs in hand, for the enemy to come within range. Although vastly out-numbered and nearly surrounded, the P P.C.L.I. held their position in Sanctuary Wood against repeated attacks. Unfortunately, Colonel Buller was killed as a result of his heroic action.

31 **Canadian Artillery in Action** ... *Capt. Kenneth K. Forbes*

This incident, July 16, 1916, occurred during the capture of Thiepval by British troops. This 6" Howitzer Battery was subjected to a very heavy barrage, and suffered many casualties, but the survivors, most of whom were wounded, remained at their posts throughout the attack and kept the guns in action.

32 **H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught**

C. H. Shannon, A.R.A.

33 **Canada's Answer**

Lt.-Commander Norman Wilkinson, R.N.V.R.

"The great fleet which carried the First Canadian Division across to England at the outbreak of war assembled in Gaspé Basin, on the coast of Quebec. On October 3rd, 1914, the transports steamed out of Gaspé Bay in three lines ahead, led by His Majesty's ships Charybdis, Diana and Eclipse, with the Glory and Suffolk on the flanks, and the Talbot in the rear. Later the Suffolk's place was taken by the battle-cruiser Queen Mary. The voyage was made without mishap the fleet entering Plymouth Sound on the evening of October 14th."—*Canada in Flanders, Vol I.*

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34 **The Second Battle of Ypres,** April 23-May 4, 1915
Major Richard Jack, A.R.A.

No subsequent triumph of Canadian arms—Vimy, Passchendaele, or Cambrai—has brought greater fame to Canada than the glorious stand of the 1st Division at Ypres in April, 1915. The Canadians were suddenly confronted by the unknown horror of a gas attack, blinded and suffocated by the foul fumes of the poison-laden clouds. Yet, although their left flank was "in the air," the new and untried Division fought doggedly and with savage tenacity, using saturated handkerchiefs—anything—as improvised gas-masks. The situation was perilous in the extreme. A German irruption meant irretrievable disaster—the loss of Ypres, the exposure of the Channel ports, and the possible collapse of the whole Allied cause in the West.

But the line held, and on the succeeding days, though literally blown from one position to another at point blank range, the exhausted but undaunted Division preserved an unbroken front. At length the Germans abandoned their profitless enterprise, having incidentally acquired a most wholesome respect for the prowess of Canada in arms.

It was one of the most decisive battles of the war, and in the words of Field Marshal Sir John (now Lord) French, the Canadians "saved the situation." April 22nd, 1915, will be for ever memorable in the history of Canada.

35 **The Night Patrol—Canadian M. L. Boats entering Dover ... ...** *Lieut. Julius Olsson, R.N.V.R., A.R.A.*

A moonlight night off Dover. Dover Castle and Cliff and the entrance to the Harbour are seen in the distance. The Canadian Motor Launch Boats were of great service in providing smoke screens for the attacks on Zeebrugge and Ostend, and it was they who took off the crew of the stranded "Vindictive."

CANADIAN VETERINARY CORPS.

The Canadian Veterinary Services have played a great part in the preservation and recuperation of horse power during the war. The Veterinary Hospitalat Havre is one of the most successful and up-to-date hospitals in France. Thousands of horses pass through the hands of Major Richards and his staff yearly, where they and their equine needs are as well cared for relatively as their masters are at their hospitals. Mr. Talmage's pictures deal with cases of horses at the hospitals and also with the mobile veterinary units in the field which collect and give first-aid to wounded and overworked horses before entraining them from the various railheads back to the base hospitals.

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36 **Exercising in the Corral** ... *Algernon Talmage*

37 **Dawn on the Hindenburg Line** *Algernon Talmage*

38 **The Sulphur Dip for Mange** ... *Algernon Talmage*

39 **Camp at Agny.** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

40 **The Cloth Hall, Ypres** ... ... *Major J. Kerr-Lawson*
The footprint of the Hun.

41 **Feeding Mules in Corral** ... *Algernon Talmage*

42 **The Church at Queant....** ... *Algernon Talmage*

43 **The Blacksmith's Shop** ... *Algernon Talmage*

44 **A Mobile Veterinary Unit near Queant** *Algernon Talmage*

45 **Embarkation of Canadian Troops for France**
Sir John Lavery, A R.A.

46 **At an Evacuating Station**—Shrapnel bursting over village.
Algernon Taimage

47 **Ecoust** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

48 **A German Camp** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

49 **On the March** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

50 **Near Wancourt** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

51 **Evacuating Station Hindenburg Line** *Algernon Talmage*

52 **Ruins at Inchy** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

53 **The Road to Henin**—Germans shelling the ridge.
Algernon Talmage

54 **Wounded Horses** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

55 **A Mobile Veterinary Unit** ... *Algernon Talmage*

56 **Mud Baths for Tender Feet** ... *Algernon Talmage*

57 **The Wood at Quéant** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

58 **Convalescents** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

59 **The Water Cure for Laminitis Cases at Hospital.**
Algernon Talmage

60 **Sunset** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

61 **In the Mud** ... ... *Algernon Talmage*

62 **Convalescents in the Corral** ... *Algernon Talmage*

63 **Tents, Nissens, Big Elephants, Little Elephants**
Eric H. Kennington

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64 **Interior of Nissen Hut** ... ... *Eric H. Kennington*
The home of the officer out of the line.

65 **A German Cage for Captured British**
Eric H. Kennington

This cage was built to hold captured British. Left behind in the German retreat, it was used to hold captured Germans.

66 **Canadian Gunpit** ... ... *Lieut. P. Wyndham Lewis*
This picture deals with the zone of the heavy guns. Two gun emplacements are visible, of which one makes the central fact of the picture. The moment chosen is that of laying the gun. The terraced group of figures along the shells are not intended to be anything but rugged in the matter of physiognomy. The painting is furthermore a *decoration*, essentially, and its treatment subordinates to the great lines of balance and arrangement—the impressionistic truth of modern pictorial art. It is an experiment of the painter's in a kind of painting not his own.

67 **The First German Gas Attack at Ypres** *Gunner W. Roberts*

"The Germans attacked with gas in the afternoon of April 22nd, 1915, and the first to feel the effects of the poisonous fumes were the French soldiers on the Canadians' left. The French troops, largely made up of Turcos and Zouaves, surged wildly back over the canal and through the village of Vlammertinghe just at dark. The Canadian reserve battalions (of the 1st Brigade) were amazed at the anguished faces of many of the French soldiers, twisted and distorted by pain, who were gasping for breath and vainly trying to gain relief by vomiting."—*Canada in Flanders, Vol I.*

The French infantry, Zouaves and Turcos, thrown into disorder by the German gas attack, are seen retreating wildly past the guns of a Canadian Field Battery, while Canadian gunners endeavour to stay the advance of the German infantry, who are within 200 yards of the Canadian Batteries.

68 **Camouflaged Gun at Hervilly,** March, 1918
Prof. W. Rothenstein

Behind the camouflage is a six-inch gun, which formed part of the same battery as the gun in No. —. Hervilly fell shortly after Hargicourt was taken, in March.

69 **Ruins at Chaulnes** ... ... *Prof. W. Rothenstein*

Chaulnes, an important railway junction, was the scene of heavy fighting in March, 1918, and of a stubborn but unsuccessful resistance by the Germans in the recent "pushes."

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70 **Old Houses at Peronne** ... ... *Prof. W. Rothenstein*

Th result of deliberate destruction wrought by the German troops during their retreat from Peronne in 1917. The house on the right was the billet of the German General during the occupation of the town.

71 **A 6-in. Naval Gun in Action at Montigny Farm,** March, 1918 ... ... *Prof. W. Rothenstein*

One of the two six-inch naval guns which were the last to leave Montigny Farm when the Germans advanced in March. They were both safely removed, and rendered useful service elsewhere.

72 **Monument to fallen Canadians on Vimy Ridge** *Lieut. Paul Nash*

73 **Landscape—Year of Our Lord, 1917** ... *Lieut. Paul Nash*

74 **Void** ... ... *Lieut. Paul Nash*

75 **Graves at Vimy** ... ... *Lieut. Paul Nash*

76 **Dumbarton Lakes** ... ... *Lieut. Paul Nash*

77 **Dogfight** ... ... *Lieut. John A. Turnbull, R.A.F.*

78 to 81 **The Roads of France** ... ... *C. R.W. Nevinson*

A series of four frieze-like panels, showing the progress of the fighting force from the base to the front line; first the endless procession of motor transport moving along a tree-planted French road bordered by cultivated fields; then the rail-head littered with sleepers ready for the extension of the line, and heavy artillery being brought up, the landscape showing the first signs of destruction by enemy artillery fire; then infantry marching to the trenches, a ruined village, splintered trees, and similar indications of the perpetual threat of death; finally, the utter desolation and confusion of No Man's Land, barbed wire, ruined trenches, shell craters, the once flourishing countryside turned into a weird and grim inferno.

82 **Dead German Horse and its Rider in a Trench** *Major Sir Wm Orpen, K.B.E., A.R.A.*

One of the horrors of war.

83 **S.S. "Lake Manitoba"** discharging ammunitfon made in Canada ... ... *John Everett*

84 **The Ace** ... ... *Eric H. Kennington*

85 **S.S. "Sardinian" (Allan Line)** discharging 6" shells made in Canada ... ... *John Everett*

86 **The Gas** ... ... *Eric H. Kennington*

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87 **The Red Air-Fighter** ... *Lieut. John A. Turnbull, R.A.F.*

88 **Lake Doiran—Eastern End** *William T. Wood, R.W.S.*

89 **River Struma and Lake Tahinas,**
William T. Wood, R.W.S.
From an Observation Balloon.

90 **British Aerodrome near Salonika**
William T. Wood, R.W.S.

91 **Salonika—After the Fire,** September, 1917
William T. Wood, R.W.S.
Three Canadian Hospitals served on the Salonika Front —No. 1 Stationary, which served from August, 1915, until September, 1917; No. 4 General, which served from Nov., 1915, until September, 1917 (this hospital is now No. 12 General); and No. 5 General, which served from November, 1915, until the same date as the others.
No. 1 Stationary was mobilised at Valcartier, the personnel coming from the C.A.M.C. centre. No. 4 General is a Toronto hospital, being sponsored by the university of that city and the medical staff chosen from the Faculty of Medicine of the College. No. 5 was raised in Vancouver and Victoria, and was at mobilisation entirely a British Columbia institution. These three hospitals have now returned to England, where they are carrying on in various parts of the country.

92 **Lieut. G. B. McKean, V.C., M.M.,** 14th Canadian Battalion.
Capt. F. H. Varley
"For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. Lt. McKean's party, which was operating on the right flank, was held up at a block in the communication trench by most intense fire from hand grenades and machine guns. This block, which was too close to our trenches to have been engaged by the preliminary bombardment, was well protected by wire and covered by a well-protected machine gun 30 yards behind it. Realising that if this block were not destroyed, the success of the whole operation might be marred, he ran into the open to the right flank of the block, and with utter disregard of danger, leaped over the block head-first on top of the enemy. Whilst lying on the ground on top of one of the enemy another rushed at him with fixed bayonet. Lt. McKean shot him through the body, and then shot the enemy under him, who was struggling violently. This very gallant action enabled this position to be captured. Lt. McKean's supply of bombs ran out at this time, and he

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sent back to our front line for a fresh supply. Whilst waiting for them he engaged the enemy single-handed. When the bombs arrived he fearlessly rushed the second block, killing two of the enemy, captured four others, and drove the remaining garrison, including a hostile machine gun section, into a dugout. The dugout, with its occupants and machine gun, was destroyed. This officer's splendid bravery and dash undoubtedly saved many lives, for had not this position been captured, the whole of the raiding party would have been exposed to dangerous enfilading fire during the withdrawal. His leadership at all times has been beyond praise."—*London Gazette*, June 28, 1918,

93 **Corp. F. G. Coppins, V.C.,** 8th Canadian Battalion
E. Barnard Lintott

"For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when, during an attack, his platoon came unexpectedly under fire of numerous machine guns. It was not possible to advance or retire, and no cover was available. It became apparent that the platoon would be annihilated unless the enemy machine guns were silenced immediately. Cpl. Coppins, without hesitation, and on his own initiative, called for four men to follow him and leapt forward in the face of intense machine-gun fire. With his comrades he rushed straight for the machine guns. The four men with him were killed and Cpl. Coppins wounded. Despite his wounds he reached the hostile machine guns alone, killed the operator of the first gun and three of the crew, and made prisoners of four others, who surrendered. Cpl. Coppins, by this act of outstanding valour, was the means of saving many lives of the men of his platoon, and enabled the advance to be continued. Despite his wound, this gallant N.C.O. continued with his platoon to the final objective, and only left the line when it had been made secure and when ordered to do so."—*London Gazette*, September 27th, 1918.

94 **Capt. C. P. J. O'Kelly, V.C., M.C.,** 52nd Canadian Battalion
Capt. F. H. Varley

"For most conspicuous bravery in an action on which he led his company with extraordinary skill and determination. After the original attack had failed and two companies of his unit had launched a new attack, Capt. O'Kelly advanced his command over 1,000 yards under heavy fire without any artillery barrage, took the enemy positions on the crest of the hill by storm, and then personally organised and led a series of attacks against 'Pill-Boxes,' his company alone capturing six of them with a hundred prisoners and ten machine guns. Later in the afternoon, under the leadership of this gallant officer, his company repelled a strong counter-

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attack, taking more prisoners, and subsequently during the night captured a hostile raiding party consisting of one officer, ten men, and a machine gun. The whole of these achievements were chiefly due to the magnificent courage, daring, and ability of Capt. O'Kelly."—*London Gazette*, January 11, 1918.

95 **Private C. J. Kinross, V.C.,** 49th Canadian Battalion
Capt J. W. Beatty, R.C.A.

"For most conspicuous bravery in action during prolonged and severe operations. Shortly after the attack was launched the company to which he belonged came under intense artillery fire, and further advance was held up by a very severe fire from an enemy machine gun. Pte. Kinross, making a careful survey of the situation, deliberately divested himself of all his equipment save his rifle and bandolier, and, regardless of his personal safety, advanced alone over the open ground in broad daylight, charged the enemy machine gun, killing the crew of six, and seized and destroyed the gun. His superb example and courage instilled the greatest confidence in his company, and enabled a further advance of three hundred yards to be made and a highly important position to be established. Throughout the day he showed marvellous coolness and courage, fighting heavy odds until seriously wounded."—*London Gazette*, January 11, 1918.

96 **No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, France.**
Professor Gerald E. Moira

97 **Private J. C. Kerr, V.C.,** 49th Battalion
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

"For most conspicuous bravery. During a bombing attack he was acting as bayonet man, and, knowing that bombs were running short, he ran along the parados under heavy fire until he was in close contact with the enemy, when he opened fire on them at point-blank range, and inflicted heavy loss. The enemy, thinking they were surrounded, surrendered. Sixty-two prisoners were taken and 250 yards of enemy trench captured. Before carrying out this very plucky act one of Private Kerr's fingers had been blown off by a bomb. Later, with two other men, he escorted back the prisoners under fire, and then returned to report himself for duty before having his wound dressed."—*London Gazette*, September 26, 1916.

98 **Sergt. G. H. Mullin, V.C., M.M.,** Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry ... ... *Capt. J. W. Beatty, R.C.A.*

"For most conspicuous bravery in attack when single-handed he captured a commanding 'Pill-Box' which had withstood the heavy bombardment and was causing heavy

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casualties to our forces and holding up the attack. He rushed a sniper's post in front, destroyed the garrison with bombs, and, crawling on to the top of the 'Pill-Box,' he shot the two machine gunners with his revolver. Sergt. Mullin then rushed to another entrance and compelled the garrison of ten to surrender. His gallantry and fearlessness were witnessed by many, and although rapid fire was directed upon him, and his clothes riddled by bullets, he never faltered in his purpose, and he not only helped to save the situation, but also indirectly saved many lives."—*London Gazette*, January 11, 1918.

99 **Pte. Thomas Dinesen, V.C., Croix de Guerre,** 42nd Canadian Infantry Battalion ... ... *H. Somerville*

"For most conspicuous and continuous bravery displayed during ten hours of hand-to-hand fighting, which resulted in the capture of over a mile of strongly garrisoned and stubbornly defended enemy trenches.

"Five times in succession he rushed forward alone, and single-handed put hostile machine guns out of action, accounting for twelve of the enemy with bomb and bayonet. His sustained valour and resourcefulness inspired his comrades at a very critical stage of the action, and were an example to all."—*London Gazette*, October 26, 1918.

100 **The late Corporal Fred Fisher, V.C.,** 13th Canadian Battalion ... ... *George Coates, R.O.I.*

"On April 23rd, 1915, in the neighbourhood of St. Julien, went forward with a machine gun of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a Battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line, and was himself killed while bringing his machine gun into action under very heavy fire in order to cover the advance of the supports."—*London Gazette*, June 22, 1915.

101 **The late Lieut. Alan A. McLeod, V.C., R.A.F.** *F. Dobson*

"While flying with his observer (Lieut. A. W. Hammond, M.C.), attacking hostile formations by bombs and machine-gun fire, he was assailed at a height of 5,000 feet by eight enemy triplanes, which dived at him from all directions, firing from their front guns. By skilful manœuvring he enabled his observer to fire bursts at each machine in turn, shooting three of them down out of control. By this time Lieut. McLeod had received five wounds, and whilst continuing the engagement a bullet penetrated his petrol tank and set the machine on fire. He then climbed out on the left bottom plane, controlling his machine from the side of the

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fuselage, and by side-slipping steeply kept the flames to one side, thus enabling the observer to continue firing until the ground was reached. The observer had been wounded six times when the machine crashed in No Man's Land, and 2nd-Lieutenant McLeod, notwithstanding his own wounds, dragged him away from the burning wreckage at great personal risk from heavy machine-gun fire from the enemy's lines. This gallant pilot was again wounded by a bomb whilst engaged in this act of rescue, but he persevered until he had placed Lieut. Hammond in comparative safety, before falling himself from exhaustion and loss of blood."—*London Gazette*, May 1st, 1918.

102 **Private F. Konowal, V.C.,** 47th Canadian Battalion

Major Ambrose McEvoy

" For most conspicuous bravery and leadership when in charge of a section in attack. His section had the difficult task of mopping up cellars, craters, and machine gun emplacements. Under his able direction all resistance was successfully overcome, and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. In one cellar he himself bayoneted three enemy, and attacked single-handed seven others in a crater, killing them all. On reaching the objective, a machine gun was holding up the right flank, causing many casualties. Cpl. Konowal rushed forward and entered the emplacement, killed the crew, and brought the gun back to our lines. The next day he again attacked single-handed another machine gun emplacement, killed three of the crew, and destroyed the gun and emplacement with explosives. This non-commissioned officer alone killed at least sixteen of the enemy, and during the two days' actual fighting carried on continuously his good work until severely wounded."—*London Gazette*, November 27, 1918.

103 **Lt. R. Shankland, V.C., D.C.M.,** 43rd Canadian Battalion

Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

" For most conspicuous bravery and resource in action under critical and adverse conditions. Having gained a position he rallied the remnant of his own platoon and men of other companies, disposed them to command the ground in front, and inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy. Later, he dispersed a counter-attack, thus enabling supporting troops to come up unmolested. He then personally communicated to Battalion Headquarters an accurate and valuable report as to the position on the brigade frontage, and after doing so rejoined his command and carried on until relieved. His courage and splendid example inspired all ranks, and coupled with his great gallantry and skill undoubtedly saved a very critical situation."—*London Gazette*, December 18, 1917.

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104 **Lieut. F. M. W. Harvey, V.C.,** Lord Strathcona's Horse, *Flora Lion, R.O.I.*

"For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. During an attack by his regiment on a village, a party of the enemy ran forward to a wired trench just in front of the village and opened rapid rifle and machine gun fire at a very close range, causing heavy casualties in the leading troop. At this critical moment, when the enemy showed no intention whatever of retiring and fire was still intense, Lieut. Harvey, who was in command of the leading troop, ran forward well ahead of his men and dashed at the trench still fully manned, jumped the wire, shot the machine gunner and captured the gun. His most courageous act undoubtedly had a decisive effect on the success of the operation."—*London Gazette*, June 8, 1917.

105 **Major T. W. MacDowell, V.C., D.S.O.,** 38th Canadian Battalion ... ... *Harold Knight, R.O.I.*

"For most conspicuous bravery and indomitable resolution in face of heavy machine gun fire and shell fire. By his initiative and courage this officer, with the assistance of two runners, was enabled, in the face of great difficulties, to capture two machine guns, besides two officers and seventy-five men Although wounded in the hand, he continued for five days to hold the position gained, in spite of heavy shell fire, until eventually relieved by his battalion. By his bravery and prompt action he undoubtedly succeeded in rounding up a very strong enemy machine post."—*London Gazette*, June 8, 1917.

106 **The late Major O. M. Learmonth, V.C., M.C.,** 2nd Canadian Battalion.... ... ... *James Quinn, R.O.I.*

'For most conspicuous bravery and exceptional devotion to duty. During a determined counter-attack on our new positions, this officer, when his company was momentarily surprised, instantly charged and personally disposed of the attackers. Later he carried on a tremendous fight with the advancing enemy. Although under intense barrage fire and mortally wounded, he stood on the parapet of the trench, bombed the enemy continuously and directed the defence in such a manner as to infuse a spirit of utmost resistance into his men. On several occasions this very brave officer actually caught bombs thrown at him by the enemy and threw them back. When he was unable by reason of his wounds to carry on the fight he still refused to be carried out of the line, and continued to give instructions and invaluable advice to his junior officers, finally handing over all

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his duties before he was evacuated from the front line to the hospital where he died."—*London Gazette*, November 8, 1917

107 **The late Lt. R. J. Combe, V.C.**, 27th Canadian Battalion
James Quinn, R.O.I.

"For most conspicuous bravery and example. He steadied his company under intense fire, and led them through the enemy barrage, reaching the objective with only five men. With great coolness and courage, Lieut. Combe proceeded to bomb the enemy, and inflicted heavy casualties. He collected small groups of men and succeeded in capturing the company objective, together with eighty prisoners. He repeatedly charged the enemy, driving them before him, and, whilst personally leading his bombers, was killed by an enemy sniper."—*London Gazette*, June 27, 1917.

108 **Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.**, Canadian Cavalry, attached R.A.F. ... *James Quinn, R.O.I.*

"For most conspicuous bravery, determination, and skill Captain Bishop, who had been sent off to work independently, flew first of all to an enemy aerodrome; finding no machine about, he flew on to another aerodrome about three miles south-east, which was at least twelve miles the other side of the line. Seven machines, some with their engines running, were on the ground. He attacked these from about fifty feet, and a mechanic, who was starting one of the engines was seen to fall. One of the machines got off the ground but at a height of sixty feet Captain Bishop fired fifteen rounds into it at very close range, and it crashed to the ground.

"A second machine got off the ground, into which he fired thirty rounds at 150 yards range, and it fell into a tree. Two more machines then rose from the aerodrome. One of these he engaged at the height of 1,000 feet, emptying the rest of his drum of ammunition. This machine crashed 300 yards from the aerodrome; after which Captain Bishop emptied a whole drum into the fourth machine, and then flew back to his station.

"Four hostile scouts were about 1,000 feet above him for about a mile of his return journey, but they would not attack.

"His machine was very badly shot about by machine gun fire from the ground."—*London Gazette*, August 11, 1917.

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109 **Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C.,** C.A.M.C. and 14th Battalion
Archibald Barnes.

"On April 25th, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres when in charge of advanced dressing stations in farm buildings heavily shelled by the enemy; directed under heavy fire the removal of wounded, and himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable, in search of greater safety. When he was unable to carry this officer further alone, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained, During very heavy fighting between April 22nd and 25th, he displayed, day and night, the greatest devotion to duty among wounded at the front."—*London Gazette*, June 22, 1915.

110 **Coy. Sergt-Major R. Hanna V.C.,** 29th Canadian Battalion
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

"For most conspicuous bravery, when his company met with most severe enemy resistance and all the company officers became casualties. A strong point, heavily protected by wire and held by a machine gun, had beaten off three assaults of the company with heavy casualties. This Warrant Officer, under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, coolly collected a party of men, and leading them against this strong point, rushed through the wire and personally bayoneted three of the enemy and brained the fourth, capturing the position and silencing the machine gun. This most courageous action, displaying courage and personal bravery of the highest order at this most critical moment of the attack, was responsible for the capture of a most important tactical point, and but for his daring action and determined handling of a desperate situation, the attack would not have succeeded. C.S.M. Hanna's outstanding gallantry, personal courage, and determined leading of his company is deserving of the highest possible reward."—*London Gazette*, November 8, 1917.

111 **Lieut. H. Strachan, V.C., M.C.,** Fort Garry Horse
Major Ambrose McEvoy

"For most conspicuous bravery and leadership during operations. He took command of the squadron of his regiment when the squadron leader, approaching the enemy front line at a gallop, was killed. Lieut. Strachan led the squadron through the enemy line of machine gun posts, and then, with the surviving men, led the charge on the enemy battery, killing seven of the gunners with his sword. All the gunners having been killed and the battery silenced, he rallied his men and fought his way back at night through the enemy's lines, bringing all unwounded men safely in,

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together with fifteen prisoners. The operation, which resulted in the silencing of an enemy battery, the killing of the whole battery personnel and many infantry, and the cutting of three main lines of telephone communication two miles in rear of the enemy's front line, was only rendered possible by the outstanding gallantry and fearless leading of this officer."—*London Gazette*, December 18, 1917.

112 **The late Private J. G. Pattison, V.C.,** 50th Canadian Battalion ... ... *Ethel Wright, R.O.I.*

"For most conspicious bravery in attack. When the advance of our troops was held up by an enemy machine gun, which was inflicting severe casualties, Pte. Pattison, with utter disregard for his own safety, sprang forward, and, jumping from shell-hole to shell-hole, reached cover within thirty yards of the enemy gun.

"From this point, in face of heavy fire, he hurled bombs, killing and wounding some of the crew, then rushed forward, overcoming and bayoneting the surviving five gunners.

"His valour and initiative undoubtedly saved the situation, and made possible the further advance to the objective."—*London Gazette*, June 3, 1917.

113 **Brig.-Gen. Alex. MacDougall, C.B.,** Director-General of Timber Operations, Overseas Military Forces of Canada.
Flora Lion, R.O.I.

114 **Officers' Tents** ... *Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.*

115 **Canadian Camp, Camblain L'Abbé,** March, 1918
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

116 **Landing of the 1st Canadian Division at St. Nazaire,** February, 1915 ... ... *Edgar Bundy, A.R.A.*

In this painting, which so happily combines historical exactness in portraiture and presentation with a Turneresque mystery in the effect of the smoke-clouds and the grouping of the steamship "Novian" and the tall buildings behind it, the officers shown in the right-centre of the foreground are Colonel (now Lt.-General Sir) R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. (now Major-General) F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. (now Major-General) G. B. Hughes, C.B., D.S.O., Majors Buchanan and Norseworthy, Captains McCuaig and Cameron, and Lieutenant (now Brig-General) H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O. Of these Major Norseworthy fell gloriously in the Second Battle of Ypres, in which battle Major McCuaig was wounded and taken prisoner, and Major Buchanan was killed during the

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Somme Campaign in 1916. In the left foreground the famous band of the Royal Canadian Highlanders, which marched up and down the front playing the troops ashore is led by Pipe-Major David Manson, and sets the whole picture vibrating with action and colour.

117 **Liévin,** March 1918 ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

118 **Gas Attack, near Liévin.** *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson A.R.C.A.*
A view from "The Pimple" showing gas clouds rolling over the German lines, German S.O.S. signals and the famous "flaming onion."

119 **Lt.-Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,** Commanding Canadian Corps *Major Richard Jack, A.R.A.*
General Currie was appointed G.O.C. of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, on the 29th September, 1914. He came to England in command of the brigade in October, 1914, and proceeded to France February 8th, 1915. On September 13th, 1915, he was appointed G.O.C. of the 1st Canadian Division, which appointment he held until promoted G.O.C. of the Canadian Corps from June 9th, 1917, with the rank of Lieut.-General. The order of Knighthood was conferred on him in the Field, and he has been awarded the K.C.B. and K.C.M.G., Mentioned in Despatches six times. France has shown her appreciation of the services of this distinguished Commander by the award of the Legion of Honour, Croix de Commandeur, and the Croix de Guerre. Belgium has conferred upon him two honours—Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown, and the Croix de Guerre.

120 **Incident during the King's Visit to Witley Camp,** May 8, 1918 ... ... *Capt. C. W. Simpson, A.R.C.A.*

121 **An Aerodrome near Camblain l'Abbe.** February, 1918 ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*

122 **Gunpits, Liévin,** March, 1918 *Lt. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

123 **Landing of the French under Samuel de Champlain at Quebec,** June 1608 ... ... *Edgar Bundy, A.R.A.*
The moment chosen by Mr. Bundy for the subject of this painting is that when the guns from the great explorer's small and lonely ships are being hauled up the steep bank of the St. Lawrence to fortify his stockaded camp. This tiny outpost of European civilisation, flung forth so daringly into the illimitable wilderness of the New World, was the beginning of the proud city of Quebec. The scene is viewed from the plateau above, at the base of that towering rock to-day crowned by the Citadel. Far below, seen through the

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branches, lie moored the ships which bore hither the fortunes of Canada. Directly opposite lie the darkly wooded shores of the Isle d'Orleans. On the left of the foreground flows in the storied little River Charles. In the centre, in his black naval armour, climbs the eager figure of Champlain himself, at once dreamer and intrepid man of action, his keen face alight with faith and purpose, while close behind is borne the Lilied Flag of Old France.

124 **Poperinghe**, October, 1917 ... *Lt. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

125 **Trenches near Angres** ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

Old German Trenches near Angres, looking north. As far as the eye can see the country is scored by wide white bands of chalk and impassable stretches of barbed wire.

126 **Dead Horse and Rider in a Trench.**
Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.

During the great Push to Victory, 1918.

127 **Ablain St. Nazaire** ... *Capt. J. W. Beatty, R.C.A.*

128 **Liévin from Vimy Ridge** ... *Capt. J. W. Beatty, R.C.A.*

129 **The Sunken Road at Hangard.**
Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.

The road from Hangard (on the Somme) up the hill in the direction of the Hangard Woods, which formed a support to the German first line trenches, which were battered by a Canadian barrage and captured by Canadian troops, August 8th, 1918.

130 **Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,** Chief of General Staff, Overseas Military Forces of Canada ... ... *Edgar Bundy, A.R.A.*

Study for portrait for picture of Landing of First Canadian Division in France (No. 116).

General Turner, who served in the South African War, and was awarded the V.C. and the D.S.O. for distinguished services, commanded the 3rd Infantry Brigade on its formation. He came to England on October 14th, 1914, and proceeded to France on February 8th, 1915, in command of the Brigade. On the formation of the 2nd Division he returned to England, and assumed command on the 17th August, 1915. He was appointed Major-General on September 1st, 1915, and proceeded to France the same month in command of that Division. This appointment he held until 27th November, 1916, when he was appointed G.O.C. of the Canadian Forces in the British Isles. He was appointed to the rank of Lieut.-General on the 9th June,

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1917, and Chief of the Canadian General Staff on 8th May, 1918. He has been awarded the following decorations:

K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Legion of Honour, Croix de Commandeur, and the Russian Order of the White Eagle with Swords.

131 **Some day the people will return** *Capt. F. H. Varley*

Some day the people will return to their village which is not; they will look for their little church which is not; and they will go to the cemetery and look for their own dear dead, and even they are not—in a land pounded and churned and poisoned, that was once fertile and rich with golden grain and good things for the welfare of the race.

132 **Lady Drummond** ... ... *Florence Carlyle*

Throughout the war Lady Drummond has rendered splendid service to Canada's soldiers as head of the Canadian Red Cross Information Bureau and Assistant Commissioner, and also as President of the King George and Queen Maple Leaf Clubs.

133 **The Gas Chamber at Seaford** ... *Capt. F. H. Varley*

134 **An Estaminet in Cambligneul.**

Lieut. Gyrth Russell

135 **The Battle for Courcelette**

Capt. Louis Weirter, R.B.A. (London Scottish)

The capture of Courcelette on September 15th, 1916, will ever be memorable in Canadian history. It was the pre-eminent achievement of the Canadians during that year, and is one of the finest stories of Canadian valour and will live for all time in the history of the Great War. It was an operation carried out by the Canadian Corps in conjunction with the Imperial Fourth Army.

The action started at daybreak, and the first objective was the capture of the formidable defence known as Sugar Trench and the Sugar Factory, which barred the way to Courcelette itself. The Sugar Factory had already been badly knocked about by our big guns and was then a blazing heap of ruins. It was surrounded on three sides by the Canadian troops, and after a mad half-hour of hand-to-hand struggle in a hell of bomb and machine-gun fire the heap of ruins remained securely in their hands. The French Government intend preserving this as one of their national memorials.

Added interest attaches to the action against Courcelette from the fact that it was the first time that Tanks were used. The Tank seen on the left of the picture was knocked out by a direct hit from a shell and is lying there to this day.

The battle commenced on a dry, crisp and clear autumn morning; the ground was tossed and furrowed with high

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explosive, but it was hard and gave firm footing for the advancing troops. Space forbids a detailed account of that terrible day and the incidents of individual heroism, but by the time the German guns had realised the formidable nature of the advance and the depth of our penetration they redoubled their fury, but the Canadians pushed bravely on, ignoring their heavy casualties, and made straight for the sunken road, which was crowded with German machine guns (seen in the middle distance of the picture), and there flung themselves into it with the bayonet, and left it packed with German dead. By the evening Courcelette was in their possession; and so September 15 became in the Canadian War Calendar—Courcelette Day.

136 **Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.** *George J. Coates, R.O.I.*

137 **Bombing Area, Seaford** *Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.*

138 **For what . . . ? ? ?** ... ... *Capt. F. H. Varley*

139 **Gentilles** ... ... *Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.*
A village near the Gentilles Woods, on our front line on the Somme, where our troops found cover for two days before the "show" on the 8th August, 1918.

140 **The Cambrai Road** ... *Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.*
The road from Arras to Cambrai, over which passes all the heavy traffic. Light traffic goes by the parallel field. The trench seen in the picture, battered by our guns, was at one time held by Allied troops, and afterwards by the enemy, until he was driven out on August 16, 1918. There are seen German dug-outs on the left of the trench and a pill-box in the foreground, which was itself an entrance to a deep Hun dug-out.

A. J. MUNNINGS,

THE CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade, which supplied most of the subjects for Mr. Munnings' paintings, joined the 1st Canadian Division in France in May, 1915, and fought as dismounted troops in the trenches, winning great distinction at Festubert, Givenchy and Messines. It consisted then of the Strathcona Horse, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and 2nd King Edward's Horse. It was commanded by its organiser, Colonel (now Brigadier-General) the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, P.C., C.B., D.S.O., and was generally known as "Seely's Force."

In the following year the Brigade resumed its functions as a Mounted Force. It was reorganised as the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, the Fort Garry Horse being substituted for the 2nd King Edward's Horse, and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery being added to its strength. With a Field Troop of Royal Engineers, Ammunition Park, Supply Column, and Cavalry Field Ambulance, etc., it became an independent cavalry unit; and as such it covered itself with glory on every occasion when the course of the fighting

afforded the slightest opportunity to mounted troops. It was handled by its commander with the extreme of dash and daring in the best traditions of the famous cavalry leaders of the past, and won repeated enconiums from the Commander-in-Chief.

During the great thrust for Cambrai in October, 1917, detachments from the Brigade broke far through the German lines and penetrated into the streets of Cambrai itself, only to ride back in indignant disappointment when they found that the rest of the Army had not been able to follow them up.

There is no other unit in the field which has received so high a percentage of honours and awards. Since June, 1918, the Brigade has been commanded by Brigadier General R. W. Paterson, D.S.O., previously Colonel of the Fort Garry Horse.

141 **Lord Strathcona's Horse on the March.**

142 **December, 1917—Nightfall**

143 **Charge of Flowerdew's Squadron**

Lord Strathcona's Horse at the Bois de Morieul, led by Lieut. Flowerdew, V.C.

After ordering one troop of his squadron (led by Lieut. Harvey, V. C.) to dismount and carry out a special movement, Lieut. Flowerdew led the remainder of the squadron to the charge. He passed over both lines of the enemy, although one was 200 yards behind the other and both lines had machine guns in the centre and on the flanks.

The squadron (less the one troop) killed many of the enemy by the sword, and wheeling about galloped at them again. Although the cavalry was then depleted by more than seventy per cent., the enemy broke and retired.

The survivors of the squadron then established themselves in a position where they were joined after much hand-to-hand fighting by Lieut. Harvey's party. Lieut. Flowerdew was dangerously wounded through both thighs but continued to cheer and encourage his men.

144 **Lord Strathcona's Horse,** March 18, 1918.

Painted during the warm, sunny weather which lasted throughout this month of the German attack.

145 **A Patrol.**

146 **A Halt on the March by the Stream at Nesle** 1918

Again showing the sunny March weather which favoured the German attack.

147 **The late Captain Prince Antoine of Orleans and Braganza,** Aide-de-Camp to G.O.C. Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

148 **Brigade Headquarters at Smallfoot Wood**, January, 1918. Brigade holding part line on this front.

149 **Horses and Chargers of Various Units Watering at a Brook near Domart,** in the back area.

150 **Fatigue Party Making Bomb-Proof Shelters,** Smallfort Wood.

151 **Maj.-Gen. The Right Hon. J. E. B. Seeley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,** Commanding Canadian Cavalry Brigade, on his charger "Warrior".

152 **Strathcona Trooper**—Marching order.

153 **Ruined Barn at Ennemain, near Athies**

154 **Watering on the March.**

155 **Ruined Chateau at Ennemain, near Athies**

156 **Compte d'Etchegoyen,** Interpreter to Brigade Headquarters.

157 **Watering Horses of the Black and Brown Troop.**
Royal Canadian Dragoons, near Domart.

158 **Fort Garrys on the March.**
The Fort Garry Horse. Fort Garrys always wear helmets on the march.

159 **Brigade-Major Geoffrey Brooke, D.S.O.,** Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

160 **Fort Garrys on the March.**

161 **On the Edge of a Wood.**

162 **Unfinished Portrait of Trooper and his Horse**

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS.

The question of employing Canadian lumbermen in France was first raised in a cable sent on the 19th May, 1916, to the Governor-General of Canada by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the supply of timber was still causing most serious concern, and that the acute shortage of freight necessitated further rapid exploitation of the reserves of Allied countries, and that the French Government had placed at the disposal pf the British certain forests in France.

The first Company left England for France on the 26th November, 1916, and commenced operations in the forest known as the Bois-de-Normand, situated about 60 miles south of Rouen. This Company was quickly followed by many of a similar nature, until at the end of hostilities the Corps in France amounted to well over 13,000 of all ranks. The work of the Corps in France has, of course, been to

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keep the Armies on the Western Front supplied with all the lumber they needed, and only those who have been on the battlefields of France can really appreciate and pay tribute to the wonderful work of the Canadian Forestry Corps. Nothing can be moved over the shell-devastated ground without improvised plank roads, or railways resting on wooden ties. Shelters for men, saps, and the innumerable structures of an advancing army are made of wood, and it is a source of great pride to the Forestry Corps to know that they never failed to answer the call of the fighting troops for lumber, and yet more lumber.

In France the Corps operations are divided into four Groups—Central, Jura, Bordeaux, and Marne, each Group being sub-divided into Districts, two in each. There were 60 Companies operating in France, including those at work for the Royal Air Force. The Marne Group, which was the last to be formed, consisted of Companies working exclusively for the Independent Air Force on the construction of Aerodromes. The wonderful work of this organisation is well-known, and it has paid a deep tribute to the Canadian Forestry Corps for help rendered.

163 **Team Log-skidding in the Forest** (Jura).

164 **Study for large picture of Watering Horses of the 4th Troop, B Squadron**

165 **Camp at Malbuison, near Pontarlier** (Jura).

166 **Felling a tree in the Vosges**

167 **Landscape seen from the slopes of the Forest** (Forest of Dreux)

168 **Mill and Part of Camp,** 36th Company (Forest of Dreux).

169 **Study of a Swiss Bull**

170 **A Team of Blacks and Mill,** 19th Company (Forest of Dreux).

171 **A Stream Bed at Labergment** (Jura).

172 **An April Day in the Forest** (Forest of Dreux)

A French sentry in charge of German prisoners.

173 **Log Loading,** 30th Company (Forest of Belléme).

174 **Building a Mill at Labergment,** near the Swiss border, 36th Company (Jura).

175 **Grey Team,** 30th Company (Forest of Belléme).

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176 **Moving the Truck another yard** (Forest of Dreux).
Looking across the valley of the Eure.

177 **Portrait of Brig.-Gen. Paterson's Mare "Peggy"**
A typical Canadian cob.

178 **Horses of the 36th Company,** which were stabled in Labergment whilst the horse barn was building (Jura).

179 **Log Hauling and Loading** (Forest of Balléme).

180 **A Grey Team** (Forest of Dreux).

181 **A June evening in the Jura**

182 **Four-horse Team in the Forest,** No. 1 District, 30th Company (Forest of Belléme).

183 **A black team on the Jammer** (Forest of Dreux).

184 **Lumbermen amongst the Pines** (Forest of Belléme).

185 **Capt. Herbert D'Olier Kingstone, M.C.,** 24th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Victoria Rifles of Canada)
Capt. F. Derwent Wood, A.R.A.
Wounded, St. Eloi, April 15/16, 1916, and at Courcelette on September 15, 1916.

186 **Canada's Golgotha** ... *Capt. F. Derwent Wood, A.R.A.*

On Tuesday, May 11, 1915, the *Toronto Star* published the following story, cabled from London by "Windermere"—

"C. J. C. Clayton, a New Zealander, who is serving with the British Red Cross and is now wounded, brings a message from Capt. R. A. S. Allen, of the Fifth Canadian Battalion, who comes from Vancouver, and who died of wounds in a hospital in Boulogne May 2nd, confirming the horrible story of the crucifixion of a Canadian Sergeant by the Germans.

Clayton says:

"Allen died in my arms. He gave me this message: "Tell the world, especially in Canada, where my wife lives, that I was not killed but murdered. Also tell Canadians throughout the Dominion to rally to help the boys at the front. I was taken prisoner by the Germans. The enemy, being hustled, dropped me deliberately and shot me in the stomach. I ask you to tell this to all our people."

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Allen went on to declare that he and a medical officer, major and others all signed a sworn statement attesting the truth of a detailed record of the crucifixion. A Canadian sergeant was tied up by the arms and legs to a tree and pierced sixty times by German bayonets.

Clayton says the sergeant's name was given him by Allen. but in the confusion of wounding he cannot now find it, Allen's wife, who was in Ireland, attended her husband's funeral at Boulogne. Clayton says Allen was brought into the hospital wrapped in a corporal's coat, inside of which were the initials G. C. Harle, Fifth Canadian Battalion. The initials A. J. A. were also marked inside the coat. Clayton asks me to state that he would be glad, should he die, that I should send the buttons and shoulder straps from the coat to an authorised person applying at the Waldorf Hotel.'

" The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says to-day : ' Wounded Canadians here are all certain that the enemy is particularly vindictive towards them, as the Germans have been furious that the Canadians did not stay in Canada instead of coming over to help England. The Canadians are all firmly of the belief that a Canadian soldier was crucified. They assert they heard it from Officers in the Dublin Fusiliers who actually came across the body nailed to a door with hands and feet pierced with bayonets. The body was riddled with bullets.' "

187 **Lt. Wm. Douglas,** 16th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Canadian Scottish) ... ... *Capt. F. Derwent Wood, A.R.A.*

Wounded, Second Battle of Ypres, April, 1915.

188 **The Right Honourable Sir R. L. Borden, G.C.M.G., M.P., reviews Canadian Troops in France,** 1916

Dudley Hardy, R.I.

Sketch for large picture.

189 **First Glimpse of Ypres** ... *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*

190 **A Ruined Village in France**

Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.

191 **The Green Crassier,** March, 1918

Lieut, A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

This picture was painted under circumstances of great danger. While the artist sketched he was in full view of the enemy, entrenched on the opposite side of the Crassier. The Crassier itself is a large fosse or slag-heap which

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faced our lines in front of Lens. The Souchez River, which was dammed up by the Germans, forms a lake which washes round the base. Lens, in the background, was under almost constant artillery fire.

192 **Canadian Foresters in Windsor Park**

Professor Gerald E. Moira, A.R.W.S.

On the 19th February, 1916, the Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled to the Governor General of Canada to the effect that His Majesty's Government would be grateful if the Canadian Government would assist in the production of timber for war purposes, and asked if a Battalion of Lumbermen could be raised and sent overseas to exploit the forests of Great Britain. The immediate formation of the 224th Canadian Forestry Battalion resulted, and within three months the Battalion was mobilized, shipped overseas with machinery valued at approximately $250,000, and had delivered lumber to the Imperial Authorities.

The first camp was located at Virginia Water, near the town of Egham, in the County of Surrey, and in a short space of time further camps were located throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain, from the North of Scotland to the South of Devonshire.

The first Battalion was quickly followed by similar units from Canada, and upon arrival in this country were placed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander McDougall, who brought over the original Battalion. On the 21st November, 1916, the Forestry Units were banded together to form "The Canadian Forestry Corps," which at the cessation of hostilities had grown to a strength of practically 30,000 all ranks.

The operations in Great Britain are divided into five Districts—three in England and two in Scotland. Each District has its own Headquarters to which each of its Companies reports and altogether there were 41 Companies operating, including 3 at work for the Royal Air Force on the construction of aerodromes.

The outstanding feature in connection with the operations of the Corps in England is the fact that by its efforts it has been the means of saving imports to a considerable extent and thereby diverting lumber carrying tonnage to other sources. Great Britain has been made practically self-supporting in lumber through the efforts of the Canadian Forestry Corps

One of the strongest points in connection with the Corps is that it exemplifies probably the most scientific application of

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man-power in the Allied Forces. The reason for this is that it has developed machinery to take the place of men and horses, with the result that the application of these methods has resulted in the production per man being about four times as much as the production in other branches.

Practically all the aerodromes for the Royal Air Force in Great Britain have been constructed by the Canadian Forestry Corps.

193 **Wytchaete Ridge from Kemmel—Vierstraat Ridge.**
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

194 **"Canada Camp," Chateau de la Haie**
Capt. J. W. Beatty, R.C.A.

195 **Lorette Ridge** ... ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

March 1918. From 500 yards South of Angres, looking West.

196 **The Stretcher Party** ... ... *Lieut. C. H. Barraud*

"We raided the enemy's trenches last night and made a few prisoners."

197 **Nursing the Wounded** ... ...*Major F. Lessore*

First sketch-model for projected life-size group

Replicas of this model can be obtained from the Officer in charge at £5 5s. each in plaster, or £40 in bronze.

198 **The Horse Lines** ... ... *Lieut. C. H. Barraud.*

199 **A Copse, Evening** ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

200 **Cité Jean D'Arc—Hill 70 in the distance**, March, 1918
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

201 **Witley Camp from Thorsley Hill**
Capt. C. W. Simpson, A.R.C.A.

Situated in one of the most charming spots in Surrey, Witley Camp, the largest Canadian training Camp in England, is to be found nestled away in the heart of the County, close to the picturesque village of Godalming.

Witley was first constituted as a separate Canadian Command on December 16th, 1916, under Brigadier-General R G. E. Leckie, C.M.G., who was followed by Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds, C.M.G., and later by Maj.-Gen. G. B. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D S.O., who commanded from February 13th, 1917, until succeeded by Brig.-Gen. F. W. Hill, C. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.. July 27th, 1918.

It was at Witley that the 5th Canadian Division was

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formed, the battalions of which were later broken up to serve as reinforcements of the four Canadian Divisions on the Western Front Witley has, since December 1916, been a most important Canadian Training Centre, and has at times been the temporary home of as many as 20,000 Canadian troops, and altogether not less than 120,000 must have undergone at least some part of their training there.

202 **Houses in Ypres** ... ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A*

203 **Church at Liévin** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*

204 **Dawn in the Ouse Trench** *Capt. Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.*

Near Bailleul (Artois). In July, 1918, when the picture was painted, this trench was held by the 87th Canadian Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards).

205 **A Typical Canadian Officer** *Capt. J. W. Beatty, R.C.A*

206 **German Concrete Shelter, Liévin,** March, 1918
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

Near Liévin Church the Germans had constructed a nest of concrete dug-outs, some on the surface and some well below ground. The 3rd Canadian Artillery Brigade made use of these as their headquarters. From the top of the hill in the background one could overlook the German lines. The trees on the right extend to "the Pimple O. Pip."

207 **Chinese Camp near Lillers** ... *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

208 **Constructing Light Railway** *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

209 **Camouflaged Tents** ... ... *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

210 **Short Rest Behind the Lines** *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

211 **Canadian Dump Wagons** ... *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

212 **Construction of a Railway Cutting**
Second Stage *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

213 **Chinese Coolie** ... ... *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

214 **Canadian Camouflaged Camp at Marl-le-Mines**
Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.

215 **Chinese Camouflaged Camp** *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

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Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.

Early in February, 1915, the Canadian Pacific Railway was asked by the Minister of Militia to furnish plans of a Railway Repair Force for Overseas service. These plans were prepared promptly, and on the 24th the C.P.R. was instructed to organise two Military Engineering Railway Corps for service abroad. The force was mobilized at St. John, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ramsey, and arrived in England on June 25th, 1915.

Expert railwaymen were badly needed in Flanders, and the force was held in England a few weeks only. In August the men reached Belgium, and were employed under the orders of the British Mission to the Belgian Army. During the next two months a great deal of field engineering was carried out for the 2nd and 4th Divisions of the Belgian Army, and also much construction work was done for the Royal Naval Siege Guns near Nieuport. In October the unit returned to England for transfer to another front.

Early in November, however, the railwaymen were back in France, and from that time to this there has been no slackening in their labours. Truly marvellous work has been accomplished, and it would be difficult to overestimate the influence on the Railway Troops upon the successful operations on the Canadian Corps.

In February, 1917, the Railway Construction Corps was re-organised and the three Construction Battalions became the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions Canadian Railway Troops. Before the reorganisation the Canadian Railwaymen had laid 127 miles of track and put in 410 switches. Since then these totals have been more than doubled.

It would be hard to a civilian engineer to realise the problems that beset the army railwaymen. Sometimes a railway is pushed forward over a sea of mud and water, where firm ground cannot be reached above a depth of ten feet. The labour required, of course, is enormous—at times the Canadian Railway Troops have had 7,000 men working under them, including Chinese Labour Battalions, but to a great extent the work is completed by the railwaymen themselves, often under shell fire, and frequently with machine gun and rifle bullets about their ears.

The scene depicted in this picture was taken during the construction of the deepest railway cut in France, some distance behind the lines. Considerable ingenuity and skill was required to cope with the soft soil which in places,

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after rain, became almost a quagmire. Large numbers of Chinese coolies were employed on this work, their great physical strength and powers of endurance being of real value.

So the work goes on. The infantry advances and behind the battalions follow the guns, and about them the Railway Troops, feeding them with shells and laying tracks for further progress. Weary, strenuous work, and work without much glory—but when the infantry men see a sector supplied by a light railway, and know how many repeated miles of loaded stumbling it saves them, the Railway Troops come into a little of their own.

217 **The Beginning of a Railway Cutting**
Ploughs and Scrapers *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

218 **Rest by the Roadside** ... *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

219 **Chinese Cook** ... ... *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

220 **Canadian Light Railway Engines**
Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.

221 **The Cutting approaches Completion**
Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.

222 **Canadian Railway Construction Yard at Barlin**
Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.

223 **Making the Deepest Railway Cutting in France**
Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.

224 **Early Morning near Albert** *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

225 **Constructing Huts at G.H.Q.** *Leonard Richmond, R.B.A.*

226 **Ypres,** October 18, 1917 ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A*

227 **Vimy Ridge from Souchez Valley,** October 11, 1917
Lieut A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

228 **Ablain St. Nazaire,** March 8, 1918
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

229 **Lorette Ridge,** Mar. 8, 1918 *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

230 **"The Pimple"—Evening** *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*
Looking east from a point south of Angres, March, 1918.

At the northern extremity of Vimy Ridge lies an eminence nicknamed the "Pimple." Its tactical importance was such that its capture became essential as soon as the Ridge itself

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had fallen to the victorious Canadians. The task devolved upon the 10th Brigade, which had completed the capture of the formidable Hill 145 defences but two days previously.

The 44th and 50th Battalions, with two companies of the 46th Battalion, attacked at 5.0 a.m on the 12th April, 1917, advancing through a blinding snowstorm, and at times floundering along waist-deep in mud. They carried all their objectives and counted Prussian Grenadier Guardsmen among their prisoners, a most notable achievement, taking into consideration all the conditions under which the action was fought.

231 **Vlamertinghe**, Oct. 27, 1917 ... *Lt. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

232 **Ablain St. Nazaire**, March 8, 1918
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

233 **The Mill, Vlamertinghe**, October 31, 1917
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

234 **Camp near St. Eloi**, October 1917
Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.

235 **Mont St. Eloy** ... ... *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*

236 **The Road to Lens through Liéven** *Lt. Gyrth Russell*

237 **Night in Belgium, 1914** ... *Patrick W. Adam, R.S.A.*

This picture represents a town in Belgium devastated by the Huns. It is a moonlight night with a clear sky and some stars visible. In the centre the spire of the cathedral looms in the distance and receives shadows from the drifting smoke, and in front lower down, the remains of a large fire illuminate the base. The streets are piled with debris, and most of the houses show signs of destruction. In the shadow of the house on the right, three bodies lie, two workmen and a boy.

238 **Angres** ... ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

239 **A Shell Hole** ... ... *Capt. J. W. Beatty, R.C.A.*

240 **Old French Trenches on Notre Dame de Lorette**
Lieut. Gyrth Russell

241 **Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.**, Canadian Cavalry, attached R.A.F. ... *Clare Sheridan*

This gallant Airman has brought down seventy-three German machines.

242 **The Gate of St. Martin, Ypres** ... *Lieut. Alfred Bastien*

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243 **An Aerodrome,** from sketches made Feb., 1918, at Camblain
Lieut. Gyrth Russell
£1 1 0

244 **Napoo Corner, Lievin** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
£2 2 0

A point on one of the lines of communication in the Lens district not far from the front line, appropriately named from the constant shelling to which it was subjected.

245 **An Estaminet at Cambligneul, near Camblain L'Abbe,** February, 1918 ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
£2 2 0

The little estaminets of Northern France will long hold an honoured place in the memory of Canadian troops. Here the foot-weary men in their long marches found temporary rest and shelter, with whatever refreshment happened to be obtainable, and, scorning such pitfalls as the French verb, made lasting friendship and understanding with the French villagers.

246 **Hotel de Ville, Arras** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
£2 12 6

The only portion of the once great edifice which is not battered out of all recognition.

247 **Grande Place, Arras** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
£2 2 0

248 **Mine Crater, Vimy Ridge** ... ... *Lieut. Gyrth Russell*
£1 1 0

249 **The Barrier, Mont St. Eloi,** September 6, 1916.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

Previous to the capture of Vimy Ridge in April, 1917, this was the farthest point to which troops were allowed to go by road in daylight. Any nearer approach to the front line had to be made by trench route.

250 **Ypres from the Bund Dugouts,** May 13, 1916.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

251 **Mont St. Eloy from Camblain l'Abbé,** October 19, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£1 1 0

252 **St. Jacques, Ypres,** May 4, 1916. *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*
£3 3 0

Nothing now remains of this historic church.

253 **Ablain St. Nazaire from the East.** September 3, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

In the valley just south of the Lorette Spur.

254 **Canadian Troops entering Cambrai** ... *Lieut. G. De Witt*
£4 4 0

In this etching the artist depicts the entry of the Canadians to the town of Cambrai a few hours after its fall. The setting sun of an October evening and the dense clouds of smoke rising from the ruined portion of the town, together produce a dramatic scenic effect never to be forgotten by those present on that memorable occasion, and the name "Cambrai" will live ever in the heart of every Canadian, the pivot of the great advance to victory.

The artist has generously presented 25 prints of this etching to the Canadian War Memorials Fund, and 24 of these are for sale at £4 4s. each.

255 **Approaching Poperinghe on the Ypres Road**
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

256 **Meteren** (from the Canadian Bombing School), Feb., 1916.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

257 **Place St. Bertin, Poperinghe**, October 18, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£3 3 0

Up to this time Poperinghe had not been very heavily shelled, this church only having been hit once.

258 **Berthonval Farm**, Sept. 7, 1917. *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*
£2 2 0

The eastern entrance to the courtyard to the farm facing Vimy Ridge. The farm lies in a hollow in the direct line between Mount St. Eloy and the Ridge. This farm suffered very heavy shelling during the Vimy "show."

259 **Vlamertinghe from the South-west,** Augus 9, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

260 **Gordon Road, Kemmel,** Oct. 20, 1917. *Lt. Cyril H. Barraud*
£2 2 0

Drawn from the same spot as No. 291 but looking in exactly the opposite direction, straight towards what were the enemy's lines, and this road, of course, could only be used after dark while the enemy occupied the Ridge.

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261 **St. Pierre, from the Ramparts.** *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*
£3 3 0

This sketch was made from the same spot as No. 296 (The Ramparts, Ypres), facing in the opposite direction, that is, looking from the Ramparts towards the centre of Ypres

Life in Paris during the Great War

Frank M. Armington, A.R.E.

(Presented to Canada by the Artist.)

262 The Wounded's Promenade.

263 Selling American Flags on the Boulevard on Easter Sunday, 1917.

264 The Sugar Line.

265 The Butter Line.

266 The Coal Line.

267 The 3 p.m. Communiqué.

268 "Permissionaires."

269 **Maj.-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,** Commanding 3rd Canadian Division *Major Richard Jack, A.R.A.*

270 **Major K. T. L. Campbell, M.C.** *Major Richard Jack, A.R.A.*

271 **Brig.-Gen. G. S. Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G.,** Commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade ... ... *Capt. R. G. Matthews*

272 **Pte. J. C. Kerr, V.C.,** 49th Battalion *Capt. R. G. Matthews*

273 **Lt.-Gen. Sir Julian Byng, K.C.B.,** formerly in Command of Canadian Corps ... ... *Capt. R. G. Matthews*

274 **Col. John A. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O.**
Capt. R. G. Matthews

275 **Canadians entering Cambrai** *Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.*
£1 1 0

276 **Arras** ... ... *Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.*
£1 1 0

277 **The Church of St. Martin, Ypres**
Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.
£1 1 0

278 **Vimy** ... ... *Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.*
£1 1 0

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279 **Dixmude** ... ... *Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.*
£1 1 0

280 **Cambrai** ... ... *Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.*
£1 1 0

Note.—A special edition of these lithographs, "The Ruins of France," printed on special Japanese paper, signed by Mr. Brangwyn, mounted and enclosed in wrapper with special Brangwyn design, is for sale at £26 5s. 0d. per set. The edition is limited to fifty sets.

281 **Brig.-Gen. A. H. MacDonnell, C.M.G., D.S.O.,** *Capt. R. G. Matthews*

282 **Brig.-Gen. E. Hilliam, C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C.,** 102nd Inf. Brigade (Imperial) ... ... *Capt. R. G. Matthews*

283 **Aix-Noulette,** Oct. 8, 1917 ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

284 **Hersin,** October 6, 1917 ... *Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

285 **Brig.-Gen. Hugh M. Dyer, C.M.G., D.S.O.** *Major Richard Jack, A.R.A.*

286 **Mont des Cats,** Oct. 24, 1917 ... *Lt. A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

287 **Hersin,** October 9, 1917 ... *Lieut A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A.*

288 **Lt.-Gen. Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,** Chief of the Canadian General Staff *Capt. R. G. Matthews*

289 **Major-Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.,** Commanding 2nd Canadian Division *Capt R. G. Matthews*

Major-General Burstall served in the South African War from 1899 to 1902, being Mentioned in Despatches on several occasions.

On the outbreak of the European War he was appointed to command the 1st Canadian Divisional Artillery, and in September, 1915, became G.O.C. R.A. Canadian Corps. Later, in December, 1916, he was promoted to the Command of the 2nd Canadian Division, which, under his command, fought so ably during the Battles of Vimy Ridge, Lens and Passchendaele. He has been awarded the K.C.B. and C.M.G., and appointed A.D.C. to the King.

290 **Bridge over the Canal,** Oct. 1917. *Lieut. Cyril H Barraud*
£3 3 0

291 **The Cross-roads, Kemmel,** October 20, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

This point was just in view of the enemy before he was driven from the Wytschaete Ridge.

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292 **The Road to Steenvoorde,** Aug., 1916. *Lt. Cyril H. Barraud*
£3 3 0

This is virtually the same artery as the Ypres-Poperinghe Road and the nearest town to "the Salient" which had not been subject to shell fire at that date, although it has since been shelled.

293 **Mont des Cats** (from near Godewaersvelde), October, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£3 3 0

A Trappist Monastery used as a hospital by our men, now entirely ruined. This hill formed one of the chain of hills from Mount Kemmel to Cassel, and in this connection was of special interest in the Hun advance through Bailleul of 1918.

294 **Vlamertinghe** (The Road to Ypres). October 19, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£4 14 6

This village is the first town to the rear of Ypres, and through it the vast bulk of the traffic of Ypres passes day and night.

295 **The Great Square, Ypres,** October 29, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£5 5 0

296 **The Ramparts, Ypres,** July 9, 1916. *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*
£2 12 6

The entrance to a large vaulted chamber in the old ramparts of Ypres facing north-east and used as Brigade Headquarters.

297 **Mont St. Eloi from the South-east,** May 7, 1917.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 12 6

Practically all the ground in this picture was under observation by the enemy when he held Vimy Ridge, but within a few days of his being driven from the Ridge this ground was almost entirely covered by tents and camps of Canadian units.

298 **Evening** (On the Ypres-Poperinghe Road near the Asylum), November 1, 1917 ... ... *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*
£3 3 0

On the western outskirts of Ypres. This corner was just in view from a Hun observation post through the greater part of the time the Canadians held the salient.

299 **Ypres from Railway Dugouts,** April 4, 1916.
Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud
£2 2 0

300 **Stretcher Party in Champagne**
Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C.

301 **3rd Cavalry Division in Ghent,** October 12, 1914
Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C.

302 **Refugees** ... ... *Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C.*

303 **Indians and Motor Buses in Poperinghe**
Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C.

304 **La Grande Place, Antwerp,** September, 1914
Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C.

305 **Brigadier-Genl. J. F. L. Embury,** G.C.O. 13th Canadian Infantry Brigade ... ... *Capt. R. G. Matthews*

306 **Retreat of 7th Division and 3rd Cavalry at Ypres**
Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C,

307 **Fall of Ostend** ... ... *Capt, G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C.*
Scene in the Gare Maritime.

308 **British Cavalry Bivouac during Battle of the Aisne**
Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C,

309 **Fall of Ostend** ... ... *Capt. G. Spencer-Pryse, M.C.*
Embarkation of Naval Division from Antwerp.

310 **Hotel de Ville, Nieuport.** February, 1917.
Lieut. Alfred Bastien

311 **No. 8 Canadian General Hospital, St. Cloud, France** (St. Cloud Racecourse) ... ... *Caroline H. Armington*
£3 3 0

312 **The Gunners** ... ... *Maurice Wagemans*

313 **German Concrete Gun Emplacement** *Maurice Wagemans*

314 **A German Dug-out** ... ... *Maurice Wagemans*

315 **The British Army and Navy Leave Club,** Place de la Republique, Paris, France ... ... *Caroline H. Armington*
£3 3 0

316 **Hans and Fritz** ... ... *C. R. W. Nevinson*

317 **Reliefs at Dawn** ... ... *C. R. W. Nevinson*

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321 **The Road** ... ... *C. R. W. Nevinson*

322 **Bottles** ... ... *C. R. W. Nevinson*

323 **Labour Battalion making Road** ... *C. R. W. Nevinson*

324 **Over the Lines** ... ... *C. R. W. Nevinson*

325 **A Night Raid** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"Leaving the trenches the party moved cautiously forward."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 3.

326 **Artillery at Night** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"Behind the infantry in their earthy strongholds the great guns of the artillery hide, long-sighted and tireless."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 2.

327 **Village Fight** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowa*
"Into such individual adventure, they threw themselves with zest."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 3.

328 **Trench Fight** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"His followers flung themselves forward in a fury, and not one German in that sector of the trench escaped the steel."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 3.

329 **Troops on the March** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"The ground grows wet underfoot and the air is clammy and cold"—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 2.

330 **Over the Top** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"The ground in front of them had absolutely no cover."—"Canada in Flanders," vol 2.

331 **Tank in Action** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"Bullets and shrapnel fell harmlessly as snowflakes upon its impervious shell."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 3.

332 **The Albatross Wreck** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"The German pilot was dead; the observer, slightly wounded, crawled to our support trenches and surrendered."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 2.

333 **Stretcher Bearers** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"The work of the stretcher-bearers in this section was especially commendable."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 3.

334 **The Scout** ... ... *Lieut. H. J. Mowat*
"Life runs keen in the veins because Death lurks under every shadow."—"Canada in Flanders," vol. 2.

Canada and its Arctic Regions. *Admiral Sir George Back*
An interesting set of ten water-colour drawings by Back illustrating his exploration in 1825 and the following years. George Back was a celebrated Arctic explorer, who was one of the companions of Franklin on his first journey in 1819, and afterwards did much notable exploration work in the Canadian Arctic regions, including a land expedition to the mouth of the Great Fish River and Shores of the Arctic Ocean in 1833-35. The earlier drawings made in 1825 are signed "Lieut. Back," and the remainder, except one, "Capt. Back."

335 Lac du Diable, June, 1825.
336 Expedition crossing the Cracrofts River.
337 Clarence River, July 27, 1826.

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338 Upper part of the Mackenzie River, Woods on fire, August 3, 1825.

339 Encampment between Points King and Sabine, July 13, 1826.

340 A-wak-nw-e-paw-etek, or Slave Falls, June 5, 1825.

341 Loss of the third canoe, at the Barrier Rapid, River Kamanatchwoya. May 14, 1825.

342 Esquimaux coming towards the Boats in Shoulwater Bay (2 p.m.) July 27, 1826.

343 Niagara, April 2nd, 1825.

344 Niagara, April 5th, 1825.

345 **An East View of Montreal**
An old Engraving of Montreal by P. Canot after Thomas Paton.

346 **Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.**
Engraved by S. W. Reynold

347 **A View of Quebec from the Basin**
An old Engraving of Quebec by P. Canot after Francis Swan.

348 **Sir Jeffrey Amherst** *Engraving by J. Waken, after Sir J. Reynolds, R.A.*

349 **Sir Alexander MacKenzie** ... *Sir Thos. Lawrence, R.A.*
"Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, the celebrated explorer, emigrated to Canada when a young man, and resided for eight years at the head of the Athabasca Lake, to the west of Hudson's Bay. He was afterwards dispatched on an exploring expedition, discovered the great river known by his name, and reached the great Northern Ocean in lat. 69 deg. In 1792 he again set out on a journey, the object of which was to reach the Pacific. He succeeded in this enterprise, and returned in safety. A narrative of his expeditions was published by himself, in 1801, under the title, of Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans.' For his services he was knighted about the year 1802. Born in Scotland about 1760; died 1820." —*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

350 **Thayeadanegea** (Joseph Brant) .. ... *G. Romney*
"Portrait of Thayeadanegea Joseph Brant) the celebrated 'Sachem' of the Mohawks, arrived in London from the Confederated Chiefs when they were meditating war against the United States. The picture was exhibited at Burlington House in 1877; at the South Kensington Museum, 1898; and at the Grafton Galleries in 1900. It is beyond doubt the finest portrait of a man ever painted by Romney. It appeared

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at Christies last year, and was bought by the Trustees of the Canadian War Memorials Fund for five thousand guineas." —*Christie's Catalogue, 22nd March, 1918.*

351 **Sir Jeffrey Amherst** ... ... *Sir Joshua Reynolds*

"Amherst, Jeffrey, Lord, a distinguished British General, and descended from an ancient Kentish family. He entered the Army 1731, and in 1741 was Aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot; and in 1758 was made Major-General, and went to America, commanding at the siege of Louisburg. Forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara were afterwards reduced, and the British prestige, which had suffered considerably in Canada, was entirely restored. In 1763 he returned to England, having been previously made a Knight of the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and was appointed Governor of Virginia. He subsequently was appointed to the Governorship of Guernsey, and in 1776 was created Baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Army in England, and was active, but humane, in suppressing the London riots of 1780. A change of the ministry occurring, he lost his military appointments, but received them again, to voluntarily resign them in 1795, when he was made a Field-Marshal. Born at Sevenoaks, 1717; died 1798."—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

352 **Sir John Franklin** ... ... *Thomas Phillips, R.A.*

"Franklin, Sir John, a distinguished English navigator, who, in 1800, entered the Royal Navy as a a midshipman. In 1806 he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and in 1814 was appointed to head an overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After suffering many hardships, and frequently being on the verge of death from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in 1822. He headed a second expedition between 1825 and 1827 and was knighted in 1829. In 1845 Sir John set out on a third expedition with two ships called the Erebus and Terror, and spent his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island. After that period many expeditions were despatched, both from England and America, in search of Sir John, of whom there were no tidings, and not until 1854 did the intelligence reach England that the brave navigator and his heroic companions had, in all probability, perished in the winter of 1850-51. This news was confirmed by Captain McClintock on his return from a search for the lost adventurers in 1859. Several articles belonging to the lost explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered wherein it was stated that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th June, 1847. Other traces were found on the west coast of King William's Island, as the various survivors of the expedition had strayed from each other,

perhaps in search of food or the means of escaping from their dreary and desolate situation. To Sir John Franklin, however, belongs the merit of having discovered the north-west passage, the first expedition in quest of which was sent out in 1553, the last being said to have terminated only with the discovery of his remains. Born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 1786; died 1847."—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

353 **Death of Wolfe** ... ... *Sir Benjamin West, R.A.*

This historic painting has been generously presented to the Dominion of Canada, through the Committee of the Canadian War Memorials Fund, by His Grace The Duke of Westminster. The following is an extract from the letter and notes which accompanied the picture:

"I send you the picture of the Death of Wolfe, which has hung at Eaton since my Great-Great-Grandfather purchased it from the painter. I very gladly give it to the Canadian War Memorials Fund in token of my great appreciation for the magnificent part Canada is playing in the Great War. The enclosed notes will, I think, be of interest if kept with it."

The following are the notes referred to:

"Painted by Sir Benjamin West, second President of the Royal Academy, and purchased by Richard, Lord Grosvenor, about 1775, when West was painting other pictures for him for Eaton.

"Northcote says that this is the first Battle Picture in which the figures were represented in the Uniform of the Day. Sir Joshua Reynolds, hearing that this was West's intention, implored him to abandon the idea, saying it was against all traditions and he would thereby lose grace and elegance. West answered: 'What I lose in Grace I shall gain in Simplicity.' When he visited West's studio, Sir Joshua Reynolds expressed great admiration of the picture.

"King George III. ordered a replica which is at Hampton Court, and later the Monckton family (General Monckton being Wolfe's second in Command) ordered another picture on a large scale."

354 **The Right Hon. Sir. Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G.,** Prime Minister of Canada ... ... *Harrington Mann*

A Portrait of the Prime Minister painted in his office at Ottawa, Easter, 1918.

355 **Lt.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., M.P.** *Harrington Mann*

357 **For the Glory of the Kaiser** *Lieut. Cyril H. Barraud*

358 **Shell Burst in British Camp** ... *W. T. Wood, R. W. S.*

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359 **Throwing Grenades!** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

360 **Dominion Day!** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

361 **Canadian Snipers, Beaurain-en-Artois** *Lieut. A. Bastien*

362 **Over the Top, Neuville Vitasse** ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*
The 22nd (French-Canadian) Battalion.

363 **Agny, Moonlight—1918** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

364 **Canadian Sentry, Moonlight, Neuville Vitasse.** *Lieut. A. Bastien*

365 **Outpost, Neuville Vitasse** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

366 **Scottish Canadians in the Dust "at Vimy."** *Lieut A. Bastien*

367 **A Sniper in the Cemetery, Neuville Vitasse** *Lieut. A. Bastien*

368 **One of our Guns—Ready** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

369 **One of our Guns** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

370 **Cloth Hall, Ypres—November, 1914** *Lieut. A. Bastien*

371 **View of Pernes-en-Artois** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

372 **Canadian Sports at Pernes-en-Artois**... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

373 **Pencil Sketch of Corporal Kaeble, V.C.**. 22nd Canadian Infantry Battalion ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

374 **Padre des Jardins 22nd (French-Canadian) Battalion.** *Lieut. A. Bastien*

375 **Camp at Basseux—June, 1918**... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

376 **La Grand Place, Bethune** ... ... *Lieut. A. Bastien*

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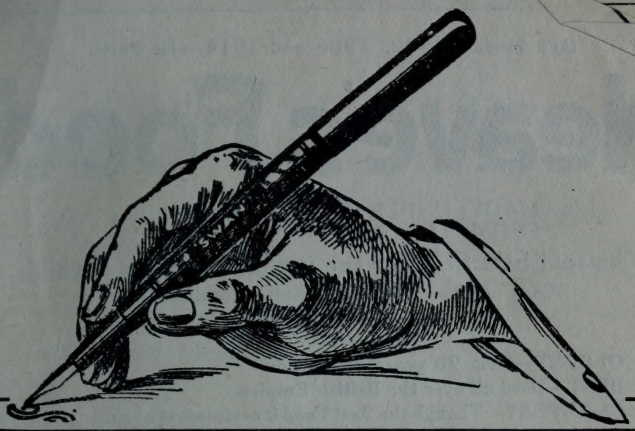

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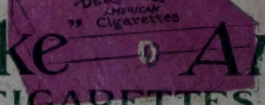

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